THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our correspondent Mr. Biprodas Palchowdry now in England:

SIR,—To do justice to a portion of our young students and to bring to light both sides of the question I must say that we cannot expect our individual interests made always subservient to national ones, on the other hand say what the sentimentalists will, I must confess that the former are some of the most powerful agents in regulating our actions, and specially such on which would depend all our future prospects. What are the prospects at present to induce a young student about to visit Europe to adopt manufacturing line? Certainly not very bright ones, if any at all. As I have already mentioned in a previous letter, the majority of our students coming to Europe are from the middle class, and amongst other objects they have in view 'to improve their pecuniary condition' is one they cannot altogether lose sight of. In adopting manufacturing line a student sees that his future prospects depend not only on his ownself but on others as well, and also on circumstances over which he has little or no hand; if he fails to secure the co-operation of capitalists his unsupported technical knowledge is of little use to him and his country, and knowing how difficult it is to induce our countrymen to any new enterprise we cannot blame him for taking such a course in which his success or failure would depend mainly on his ownself.

I need hardly mention what the consequences would be if this continues for any length of time, if our industries, our manufactures, our agriculture, our commerce, in short all the main sources of wealth of a country, are thus regulated by the educated portion of the country, and left almost entirely in the hands of those who owing to their difficult education and scanty information are capable of making little improvement in the existing conditions of the trade of the profession they follow; and what do we see? We see almost everywhere that Indian manufacture, Indian Agriculture and other Indian industries are in the same primitive condition as they were a thousand years ago, and in many cases more or less replaced by European industries, or dwindled down almost to nothing by continuous heavy importations of articles of European manufacture. We see millions of people who used to earn their modest living by some sort of trade or manufacture, being now utterly unable to compete with their European brethren have been thrown out of their respective trades and have taken to the cultivation of land, which consequently is getting more and more scarce and outcropped. Let us see for a moment what is the condition of their life as agriculturists. Whilst a good season means to them living barely out of debt, two successive bad seasons will not only put a heavy load of debt on their shoulders but will force many to depend on public charity and not unfrequently to face starvation, and this in a land so fertile, climate so favourable for agriculture and soil yielding two sometimes even three crops a year instead of one as is in most other countries.

It is my purpose, therefore, here to call the attention of my countrymen, to an old truth, though heard often but seldom heeded, that as long as the educated class either following the bent of their inclination, or actuated by a sense of duty to their country, or induced by other personal motives, do not take up earnestly the various branches of productive industry, there is little chance of their improvement. It therefore becomes a duty of every one of us to point out to our young students that the profession of an independent agriculturist, manufacturer or engineer is not less honorable than that of a Barrister, medical practitioner, or a professor of any University College, it is our duty as well to show them that in importance manufacturing and other industries even excel the latter, and lastly it is the duty of the wealthier portion of our country to come forward and hold out to our young students prospects of future success. This I do not ask them to do merely for the sake of inducing a few students to take manufacturing line, but for their own sake and for the sake of their country. I need only mention to the latter how do the European capitalists employ their capital, certainly not in filling up permanently the vacant spaces within the four walls of iron safes, they know that money unlike other things vanishes faster when lying idle than when it is in rapid circulation, and the more it circulates the more it increases; they know it also that they cannot *get* money for long time unless they *make* it as well. Now, the great mistake made by the capitalists of our country is confining their attention mostly in *getting* money and not *making* it. As merchants, bankers, inland traders, speculators, Zemindars, or Mahajans they earn money; but do they make it? Certainly not, it is the cultivator, manufacturer or any other engaged in productive industry that makes it; I do not hereby depreciate their value as useful members of society, but only complain of their not paying much attention to the actual production of money. Perhaps they do not think it 'their worth' while to trouble themselves about *making* money as long as they can *get* it, but I can assure them that it will not be long before this affects their own selves, it is already telling on the Zemindars and Mahajans in several parts of the country.

One more word. When a manufacturer makes a clear profit of £100, the workmen in connection with that manufacture earn about £500, so taking the most unfavourable condition into account that is when all the articles in connection with that particular manufacture are imported from foreign countries, the saving or gain to the country is £600. Now let me ask when a barrister, or a medical practitioner or a civil servant earns £100, how much in connection with this do other people earn? not a penny. Consequently the saving or gain to the country is at best the hundred pounds earned by him only. Bearing the above in mind it is not difficult to see what would be the condition of the country if even half the number of our countrymen that came to Europe studied European industries and introduced them in their own country; we should certainly then have and had to pay a sum very different to Rs. 499 lacks in a year for one of the principal necessaries of life.

Yours faithfully,
BIPRODAS PALCHOUDHURY.

Orwell Works, Ipswich, 12th January 1883.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a despatch from the India Office conveying an expression of the sincere gratification felt by the Queen-Empress at the offers of assistance made by the Princes and Chiefs of India during the war in Egypt, and their congratulatory addresses upon the successful ending of the campaign.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, the Governor of Bombay, while opposing the spirit of Lord Ripon's Resolution on local self-government, has been the first in the field in taking up the tinsel part of it. The Bombay Government has sanctioned the following honorary titles in connection with the local self-government scheme: To non-official presidents and chairmen of district local fund and city municipalities, Rao Bahadoor; to non-official members, Rao Saheb; and to non-official members of taluka local fund and town municipal committees, the title of Azam.

OWING to the snow having drifted in some of the *gullies* on the railway line between Darjeeling and Sonada, the down mails had to be carried part of the way by runners and part of the way on a trolly. The railway officials were simply indefatigable in keeping communication open under very great and unexpected difficulties; and they succeeded thoroughly.

TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorandum on the education of the sons of Landholders by the Raja of Bhinga, Oudh. After describing his scheme in detail the Raja says:

Should the inducement of the well-wishers of the people fail to impress on their minds the great advantages of education, then, compulsory measures recommend themselves; and decidedly a law, which will make education compulsory among the higher classes, will be acceptable to them who have the welfare of their country at heart.

This paper ought to be sent to the Education Commission for consideration. We are not prepared to support the proposal for compulsory education.

WE HAVE received the following communication from the Press Commissioner's office:

Raid by Bhils and Wilaiyatis reported to have occurred in Ali Rajpur territory on 7th January. Town Nanpur plundered by armed party. Further dacoities at Chaktala and Babia on 17th and 18th January. Town of Ali Rajpur threatened but not attacked. Leader Chittoo still holds out in jungle about twelve miles off. Detachment of Native infantry has been sent from Mhow to Sirdarpur and another warned. Malwa Bhil corps and detachment Central India Horse sent to Ali Rajpur, where Political Agent Bhopawar has arrived. Agent, Governor-General and Colonel Kincaid marching to join them.

No signs of disturbance elsewhere.

THERE was a great snow-storm at Simla on the 30th ultimo. There were then five feet of snow lying on the Mall, while, on the higher roads on Jakko, the snow was over seven feet in depth. Telegraphic communication with the plains was interrupted, the wires being broken in several places. All passengers and goods traffic with Umballa was likewise in abeyance.

IT IS stated that the notorious Adultery case of Chittagong has resulted in the acquittal of the accused. An appeal, it is said, will shortly be preferred against the decision of the Sessions Judge.

THERE WAS a dreadful accident in a Bombay factory, on the 1st instant, which resulted in the death of 23 persons. There was first a false alarm of the building coming down and then of fire. A correspondent gives the following harrowing account:

A scene of the very wildest confusion followed. The staircase and the small passage below, made smaller by a pile of bags of wool, was choked with a heap of gasping and moaning women and children. One half-shutter of the door was closed, and the other was blocked by bales of wool which fell against the doorway. Still the people above pressed down on those below, blindly making for the doorway which was now crowded with dead, dying and injured people. The cries of the injured, and the smothered groans of the dying, were pitiful to hear. When the alarm subsided and the people saw that the place was neither falling in nor on fire, twenty-three people were found to have been smothered and crushed to death, while the twenty-eight others were seriously or slightly injured.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

A BILL has been introduced into the Madras Council with the object of "expediting work in the Board of Revenue." In the preliminary statement it is explained that "it has been found necessary, with the view of expediting business, that specific branches of work should be assigned to individual members." A reform of this kind was carried out in Bengal by Sir George Campbell without the intervention of the Legislature.

A NATIONAL ANTHEM COMMITTEE has been appointed in Bombay with His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as Patron and President respectively, and European and native gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Members. Mr. Malabari announces that donations will be received and acknowledged by Mr. Ardeseer Framjee Moss, the Honorary Treasurer. In Calcutta the lead was taken by Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore.

THE ENGLISHMEN has received the following telegram anent a jail *emeute* at Rangoon:

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 5.

An attempt on a large scale was made to break out of the central jail here yesterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 40 or 50 prisoners managed, with the help of two prisoner warders, to induce a door-keeper to open the wicket gate. They overpowered him and made their way to the blacksmith's shop, broke open the tool chest, securing dahs which are being made for the police. Thus armed, they proceeded to the firing battery on the west side of the jail with a ladder, which they planted against the wall. The police kicked the ladder away and warned them off, but they began to swarm up, when the police fired, killing the leading man, upon which the others made off. Four or five more were wounded by other prisoners, and all was quiet in 15 or 20 minutes. The man killed had only a few days to serve of a seven years' sentence.

THE ABOVE journal reports a terrible accident at Rangoon:

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 5.

A dreadful accident occurred on the river to-day. A large cargo boat, while crossing from Dalla, fouled and capsized a boat and a Sampan in tow of the *Syriam*, a ferry steam launch, 47 people were thrown into the water, of whom, it is believed, only fifteen escaped. Only one body has been recovered, that of a woman, who was alive, but died immediately. No Europeans were drowned.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE contains the following notification:

It having been ascertained that the undermentioned persons, while employed in the Commissariat Department during the operations in Southern Afghanistan, had amassed sums of money quite incompatible with their pay and position in the Department, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the first-named, who is on the permanent establishment, be dismissed, and that he and the other two, who were temporarily engaged during the campaign, shall never be re-employed in any capacity under Government: Shapoorjee Eduljee, inspector; Manockjee Rustomjee, overseer; Mahomed Ali Lookmanji, purchasing agent.

This reminds us of an act of rough justice done by Sir George Campbell. Sir George was touring and landed at a Behar station; he espied a newly-built excellent house, and enquired to whom did it belong. He was told that it belonged to an Eurasian Overseer. He immediately went over to the Magistrate's office and asked him whether he knew the Overseer, what was his pay, and whether that officer had any other source of income. The Magistaate replied that he knew the man, that his pay was Rs. 150 a month, and that he had no other source of income to his (the Magistrate's) knowledge. Sir George immediately wrote an order—"dimiss the overseer." The Magistrate asked for reasons; Sir George replied—"the man draws a pay of Rs. 150 a month, and has built a house well worth Rs. 30,000. This is sufficient reason." Characteristic!

THURSDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

TO OBVIATE the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the inhabitants of the villages of Jallalpore, Madhayampore, Harichurpore, Bagundee, Soladhana on one side, and of those of Bujunkala, Saidpore, and Taki on the other side, from the absence of a bridge over the khal, which separates

them, they have united to make an application to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for the construction of a bridge over it. They are prepared to contribute towards the expenses and the local municipalities of Taki and Bussirhat ought also to assist. But these contributions it is believed will not be sufficient to cover the whole expenses. They have, therefore, prayed for a contribution from the provincial fund. We think the Road Cess Committee of 24-Pergunahs ought to come forward to make up the deficiency as the communication desired to be opened is an important one in the Bussirhat Sub-Division and will go a great way towards removing a long-felt hardship.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to a case of injustice done to a poor student of the Konnuggur School by the University authorities or properly speaking the educational authorities. A boy named Bamundas Banerjee passed the Entrance Examination in the first division this year. In all reason he was entitled to a scholarship, but it has been denied to him on the ground that the junior scholarships allotted to the Hooghly District have been all appropriated. The father of the boy, Babu Sibodas Banerjee, applied to the Vice-Chancellor that as the scholarships are awarded according to the number of marks allotted to each student, and as his boy always held a high place in his school, the answer papers of the Ootterparah, Konnuggur and Hooghly Collegiate Schools, especially in Sanskrit and translation, be referred to the moderators to ascertain whether the marks have been rightly given. The Registrar in reply has informed the applicant that the prayer cannot be granted as it would involve a vast amount of trouble. The applicant further complains that while students of Government schools in the vicinity of the metropolis in the Burdwan Division, who have passed in the 2nd division, have obtained scholarships, this student who is first of the Konnuggur School and has also passed in the first division of Entrance candidates, has been denied the privilege. What is the explanation on this point?

WE HAVE RECEIVED a numerously signed communication from the tradesmen of Kotchandpur bitterly complaining of the way in which some recent municipal bye-laws are being enforced there. Kotchandpur, as the reader is aware, is a well known and considerable sugar mart in the district of Jessore. Numerous cart-loads of sugar under the charge of ignorant cartmen visit the town, who stay there just about an hour and a half—the time taken in unloading their carts and settling their accounts with the mahajuns. For this time the carts remain on the roads and the police are said to annoy them. Then the sanitary regulations, which are unobjectionable in themselves, are also enforced against them with unnecessary rigour. We hope the local authorities will enquire into the complaint.

A CORRESPONDENT thus describes the prospects of the lower subordinates of the Public Works Department in Bengal:

The late Bolye Chand Gupta and Kedar Nath Doss served as overseers for upwards of 20 years. There are now in the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department in Bengal, 40 first grade overseers, among whom 4 are of 20 years' standing, 3 of 19 years, 1 of 17 years' and 2 of 16 years' and the rest from 3 to 15 years. The seniors above named can hardly hope to live 18 years more and they will meet the fate of those who have lately departed. The chance of vacancy is one in every three years on an average and as there are 27 2nd grade supervisors, 40 first grade overseers, the last man on the list will have his chance after 200 years, and he will consider himself uncommonly lucky if he can reach the 60th year of his age after undergoing all the promotions, hardships, bullyings and intimidations incidental to the service in a killing climate under model Executive Engineers.

FRIDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED copies of correspondence between the Howrah People's Association and the Port Commissioners regarding a tramway over the Hooghly Bridge. The Port Commissioners have declined to allow tram lines to be laid on the bridge. We are inclined to agree with the Port Commissioners. A tramway line on the Bridge will be a great nuisance. Surely the passengers of Howrah can easily cross the Bridge on foot and join the Calcutta cars.

THE FOLLOWING unique letter of Mr. Bandmann addressed to the *Statesman* is going the round of the papers:

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29, 1883.

Riach,—I have read your report in this morning's Rag—otherwise called the *Statesman*. It was sent to me by one of your friends, I am not surprised over the Billingsgate *infamy*. Your treachery all along to me led me to no other expectations from such a Judas as you are. You have been and are still trying to mislead the public and throw dirt upon my good name, and had I time and did I consider it worth the trouble I should put you in *jail* as I did your confrere in Hongkong, and where such curs like you ought to be.

Publish this letter intact if you have the courage. But you have *not*. You can only stab in the dark like a coward.

Yours,

DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN.

My address is College Hall, Madras.

The editor remarks, 'the great tragedian took very good care to be some distance down the river on his way to Madras" before his characteristic epistle was delivered at the *Statesman* Office.

SOME HINDU GENTLEMEN of Bombay propose to offer Rs. 80,000 to the Municipal Corporation for the establishment of a new hospital in Bombay.

THE TOWN COUNCIL of Bombay is now occupied with the idea of establishing a sort of Mont-de-Plete or Money-lending Bank for the convenience of the poor, under the auspices of the Municipality.

THE BEHAR HERALD has the following:

Poresh Nath Banerjee, late Municipal Clerk, Chuprah, has been, we understand, committed for trial by Mr. Joint-Magistrate Lee, to the Sessions under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Lee is also the Vice-Chairman of the local Municipality; and the question seems to have arisen as to whether he should have himself held the preliminary inquiry instead of making it over to another Magistrate.

This is an objectionable practice. The prosecutor ought not to be the judge.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the Revenue and Agricultural Department is desirous of being furnished with specimens of any cements used in this country which are likely to compete successfully in European markets. As the specimens are to be sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition, they should reach the Revenue and Agricultural Department not later than the 1st March.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED several letters from the Kalna Sub-division of the Burdwan District containing eulogies on Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Assistant Magistrate and Sub-divisional officer of Kulna. This testimony to the Kumar's popularity is gratifying.

THE AMOUNT of Home remittance due and to be remitted from 1st February to 31st March is £3,091,176; the amount already remitted for the current official year is £11,362,395.

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

SOME OF THE inhabitants of Bhaugulpore residing on the east bank of the Koosi river in the sub-division of Soopool writes to us as follows:

"That situated as we are we do not and cannot enjoy the ordinary blessings of a well constituted Government. We live almost on the confines of Nepal on the east bank of the Koosi, the District Head-Quarters form 40 to 80 *koses* from our place of residence and the sub-divisional head-quarters from 20 to 22 *koses*. There is no Munsiff's Court in the Soopool sub-division, which obliges us to resort to the Munsiff's Court of the Mudhupur sub-division. That place is 20 to 22 miles from Soopool, the Police station at Protapgunge is from 14 to 16 miles distant. All these Courts and stations are on the west bank of the Koosi. In the rainy season this river becomes at places four to five *koses* broad. These and other difficulties subject us to great hardship and entail upon us considerable loss. To register an ordinary deed or agreement or patta we are required to absent ourselves from our homes four or five days, travel from 40 to 45 *koses* and incur at least an expenditure of 2 rupees. If we are required to go to the district town our way lies over two or three more rivers, this obliges us to submit to any loss or inconvenience rather than visit the district town. To obviate all these hardships this part of Bhaugulpur may be incorporated with the Purneah District without entailing any loss upon Government. The district town of Purneah is only 18 to 20 *koses* from our villages, sub-division Arrareah 10 to 12 *koses*, Police station 4 to 5 *koses*, besides which there are no crossings.

REFERRING to our remarks on the new Shoe Regulation of Mr. Justice Norris the *Indian Witness* says:

Would the editor or manager of the *Hindoo Patriot* allow men to come into his office with native shoes on? And would not Mr. Justice Norris himself be expected to take off either his hat or his shoes on entering on contemporary's office?

We can at once tell our contemporary that there is no Shoe Regulation in the *Patriot* Office. As for shewing respect to the Court, we should be the last person to suggest any thing which would tend to the detraction of it. If the appearance of Native gentlemen with shoes of "Europe" make on does not detract from the respect due to the Court, why should objection be taken to native shoes? Poor native shoes!

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY glad to learn that the health of the Marchioness of Ripon is so far restored as to induce Her Ladyship to abandon her intention of going home. She will accompany the Viceroy as usual to Simla.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have accorded sanction to the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur with full governing powers in his State. The ceremony of investiture will take place on the 19th instant.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jaipur has abolished all transit duties, with the exception of the duty on opium, hitherto levied on the roads leading to that portion of the Rajputana Malwa Railway which runs through his territory.—*Ditto.*

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION made a representation to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University regarding the last examinations, and Mr. Bellett, the Registrar of the University, in reply, says:

"I am at the same time directed to state that all the points referred to in your letter with regard to the late Entrance and F. A. Examinations had come under the notice of the moderators and of the Syndicate; and that, where it was necessary, measures have been adopted to remedy any possible injustice to the candidates at that examination."

We wish Mr. Bellet were more outspoken and given some particulars as to what the Syndicate and the Moderators have done.

WE CANNOT sufficiently thank the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur for taking the lead in promoting union between the Hindus and Mahomedans. He delivered an impressive discourse on the subject at Patna.

THE BUDGET will not be laid before the Legislative Council this year as no amendment of law is deemed necessary. Still the practice of discussing the Budget in the Council is a good one.

LADY RIPON gives an annual *fete* to European and Eurasian children of this city. The last *fete* was a great success.

THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION at their last annual meeting elected Mr. Pratt to be their Master for the current year. Judged by Mr. Pratt's speech at the last Trades' Dinner he seems to be deserving of the honor conferred upon him. He cannot do better than tread in the footsteps of Mr. Zemin, the retiring Master, whose tenure of office was most honorable to him.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PUTRICA makes the following announcement:

At the present time when Homœopathy is making so much progress in India, our readers will be interested to learn that our learned and versatile countryman Babu Sambhu Chunder Mookerjee, minister to the Maharaja of Tipperah, has been elected an honorary member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. This is no small honor. The Institute is the chief of the 4 national, 26 state, and 103 local societies in the United States, and the most important in the whole world. The rules for membership are very strict, and there are only 14 foreign members—7 in England, 2 in France, 2 in Italy, 1 in Austria, 1 in Germany and 1 in India. That one is Dr. S. C. Mookerjee.

Babu Sambhu Chunder Mookerjea knows more of homœopathy than many a professed homœopath.

TWENTY NATIVE GENTLEMEN of Bombay have subscribed Rs. 20,000 for a fund to promote the introduction of medical women from England into India.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Major W. William son, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Assam, committed suicide on Thursday last, while in a state of temporary insanity, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 3.—Supplies and guns suitable for army merchant vessels in case of need are being shipped for Bombay Hong-Kong and the Cape. News from the Cape states that Sir Theophilus Shepstone and the British troops who escorted Cetewayo to Ulundi will return immediately to Natal.

4.—Four of the prisoners arrested lately for conspiracy to assassinate the chief police officers in Dublin have been identified as having been seen in the Phœnix Park at the time of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Knives have been produced which are suspected to have been used in the assassination, and were found at the house of one of the prisoners named Carey. The prisoners were remanded till Monday.

6.—The trial of the suspected murderers at Dublin was continued yesterday. The evidence for the Crown still continues, the purport of which generally connects the prisoners with the Phœnix Park murders, the late revolutionary movement, and also the murder of an informer subsequent to the late seizure of arms. Lord Elcho, the Conservative candidate, has been elected by a large majority member for Haddington, defeating Mr. Finlay.

8.—The conference proposed by England on the Danubian question will be held here to-day.

7.—Messrs. Healy, Davitt and Quinn having refused to find bail for future good behaviour, have been arrested and imprisoned. Mr. Ashton W. Dilke, member for Newcastle on Tyne, has resigned his seat on the ground of ill-health. The Danubian conference met yesterday, but was adjourned until Saturday, the Turkish Ambassador not being present. Russia has made the maintenance of the Danubian commission conditional upon her claims respecting the Kilia mouth of the Danube being accepted.

9.—The Lord Mayor of London, replying to a deputation yesterday, refused to open a fund for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland, and, in doing so, animadverted upon the offensive language made use of at the meeting held in London on the 30th January. Dowling, the murderer of Detective Cox, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Paris, February 8.—Prince Napoleon is unwell, and has been removed to the Private Hospital at Euteuil.

5.—The Members of the Committee appointed by the Senate are by a very large majority against the expulsion of the Representatives of Royal families from France. Prince Napoleon has been committed for trial.

Washington, February 8.—The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives has rejected the Bill by seven against three for suspending the Coinage of Bland dollars.

New York, February 5.—The Chamber of Commerce here has sent a memorial to the House of Representatives in favor of limiting the silver coinage.

Madras, February 6.—The Hon'ble Ivo Bligh's second match against All Australia had begun when the last mail left. Seven English wickets were down for 257 runs.

Sialkot, February 7.—Colonel St. John, accompanied by Dr. Bellew, Messrs. Russell and Johnson, left here this morning for Jammu to investigate the circumstances of the death of Mr. Johnston late Commissioner of Ladak, who it is believed has been poisoned.

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THERE WERE 281 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd February, of which 27 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 90 from fevers, 46 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 18 from tetanus, 21 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 12 from spleen diseases and the rest from other causes. The average of daily mortality was 40·2.

THERE WAS a disturbance in the little state of Junaghur in Kathywar, Bombay, owing to the levy of a Cess by the Raja. We are glad to learn that it has been speedily and successfully put down.

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement in another column announcing that the annual *Conversazione* of the Mahomedan Literary Society takes place at the Town Hall on Wednesday next. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will honor the occasion with their presence. We need hardly remind native gentlemen that they should go in full dress.

WE THANK Babu Durga Churn Gupta for a copy of his Bengali Almanac for 1290, Bengali era. There has been considerable improvement in the present edition. It is a handy book, and contains a mass of useful information.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Land Administration of the Central Provinces for 1881-82. 2. Report on the Administration of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1882. 3. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1881 4. Gupta Almanac for 1290, Bengali era. 5. Kabita Kusum. By Ramjoy Bagchi. 6. Utpal, a romance in Bengali. By Nitya Sakha Mookerjee. 7. Fifth Annual Report of the Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha. 8. The influence on English Trade and American Protection by the development of India. 9. The Indian Homœopathic Review for November. 10. Statistics of the working of Indian Railways for half year ending 30th June 1882. 11. *The Voice of India*. 12. Sahityaparichya, Part II. By Nilmani Mukhopadhya Nayalankar, M.A., B L.

WE ARE requested to announce that the next Hindu Mela will be held in the new Square of Raja Rajender Mullick on Sunday, the 18th instant.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 15th February at 7½ P.M.

Subject: On the Balance and on the Laws of Falling Bodies.

Lecture by the Rev. Father A. de Penaranda, S.J., on Friday the 16th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Earth, our moving Observatory.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C,S.,F.I.C., on Saturday, the 17th inst. at 3 P. M.

Subject: Nitrogen and Atmospheric Air.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1883.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

WE have been shocked to receive the intelligence of the sudden demise of Sir Salar Jung who has been carried off by cholera in a few hours. The melancholy intelligence is thus announced by the Government of India in a *Gazette Extraordinary* :

Foreign Department—Notification—General—Fort William, the 10th February, 1883.

It is with feelings of deep regret that the Governor-General in Council announces the death, on the evening of the 8th instant, from cholera, of His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Regent and Minister of the Hyderabad State.

By this unhappy event, the British Government has lost an enlightened and experienced friend ; His Highness the Nizam a wise and faithful servant ; and the Indian Community one of its most distinguished representatives.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,
C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A mighty man has fallen ! The greatest Native statesman of India has passed away ! Born of a leading governing family of Hyderabad Sir Salar Jung from his early youth gave promise of high future excellence. He was born in 1829 and received education in the oriental style But he was a born statesman. At the early age of 24 he was called to the helm of the Hyderabad State, and two years did not pass away when it was his lot to face a serious local disaffection, with which he dealt with firmness and energy. He quickly quelled the rising. He then sedulously applied himself to the promotion of domestic reform. But then came the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Were it not for his foresight, courage, determination, and unflinching loyalty to the Paramount Power, the Deccan would have been in a flame, and the task of restoring tranquility and order for our Government would have been not a little aggravated. As his biographer in *Men of the Time* says: "At the time of the Indian mutiny in 1857, he remained our most faithful ally. In every possible manner he helped the British cause, putting aside for the time the grievances he had against us. He rose superior to the prejudices and passions of his Mussulman co-religionists and his countrymen, thus losing his own popularity ; and at the risk of a violent death, which more than once well-nigh befell him, he resolved to stand by the Power, even when it seemed at its death-gasp, which had given some sort of peace to Hindoostan, and promised to guarantee its future prosperity and advancement in the ways of modern civilisation." For his conspicuous acts of loyalty in that crisis Sir Salar Jung laid the British Government under an everlasting obligation. We have neither time nor space to go into the details of his administration of Hyderabad ; the practical effects of his rule are seen in the peaceful and prosperous condition of the State. As his biographer says, "ripe in experience, though not in years, he set to work with a will. All the departments of State were taken in hand one after another, and either entirely reorganized or placed on a better footing. The system of farming the land revenues of the State was set aside, and collectors were appointed with fixed salaries. For this purpose the kingdom was divided into fiscal divisions and districts, which also served to divide the work as regards other branches of administration. Measures were taken for the erection of courts of justice in the city of Hyderabad, and fiscal officers were vested with judicial powers, to be exercised within the limits of the division or district of which they held charge. The police force was entirely reorganized. A department of Public Works was erected for the construction and repairs of works of irrigation, communication, &c., and placed in the hands of trained engineers from England. Nor was education neglected. Schools were established in the city and subsequently also in the districts, and were placed under a departmental head." He made the British system his model, and his oriental instincts gave it a national character. In pursuing his career he had no small difficulties to contend with. Within four years of his accession to office he was deprived of his first sovereign, who died in 1857 ; in the death of his second sovereign he was associated with the Amir-i-Kabir as co-regent, and was consequently hampered in his action ; he was opposed by court intrigues, and confronted with a turbulent population. But he never lost nerve ; he went on straight in the path of duty, never flinching, never wavering ; he did not even always receive the support of the British Resident, but his heart never gave way ; sometimes he was looked upon with distrust by our Government as in the case of the proposed visit of the Nizam to England and to the Delhi Assemblage and in that of the Berars, but he was too strong a man to be cowed down by threat or taunt. His high character, however, disarmed opposition. Lord Canning had appreciated his rare qualities. His Lordship conferred upon him the distinction of K. C. S. I. and he was subsequently made a G. C. S. I. He was a faithful servant of the Nizam ; he fought strenuously for the restoration of the Berars, and though it was not his good fortune to command success, his efforts not the less deserved it. He visited England and made the most favourable impression upon the British public. Of majestic mien, frank and generous disposition, with penetrating eyes, with unbought grace of life, and with a breadth of mind in keeping with his lofty position he was a fine specimen of the Indian nobleman and statesman. To behold him was to admire him. Although not thoroughly acquainted with English, he was singularly well-informed not only in Indian but also in English politics. At all emergencies he was ready to place the assistance of his State at the disposal of the British Government. His sudden and premature death is a national calamity. He was a king among men ; state-craft was as it were his birth-right, and no Indian statesman of the modern time came up to his high standard. All India mourns his sad loss.

THE CRIMINAL TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

LORD RIPON has redeemed his pledge on the subject of the equalization of the law for the criminal trial of European British subjects. The reader might recollect that this time last year this question was raised by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore when the Criminal Procedure Bill was about to pass. Lord Ripon fully sympathized with the opinion expressed by the Maharaja, but said that he would take time, and consult the Local Governments. His Lordship promised to take up the subject on arrival at Simla, and to bring in a Bill next winter. True to his word his Lordship issued a circular to the Local Governments, which we are glad to learn have given their adhesion to proposed legislation. Mr. Ilbert in applying for leave to introduce a Bill on the subject thus noticed this point. He said that the result of the reference to the Local Governments was " remarkable." " There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion that some change in the law was required, and that the time had come for removing the present absolute bar on the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over European British subjects. As to the precise extent to which the law should be modified, there was, as might naturally be expected, some difference of opinion ; but it was generally admitted that a Native Civilian in the position of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should have equal powers with his European colleagues, and there was a very strong body of opinion that there should be no distinction made between Native and European members of the Covenanted Civil Service, at any step in respect of their judicial powers, provided that they were individually found qualified to exercise those powers. Under these circumstances, it has become abundantly clear that the existing law cannot be maintained, and the only question which we have to consider is, not whether the law should be altered but how it should be altered." Accordingly Mr. Ilbert proposes to amend the law, first by regulating the words which confine the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects to persons who are European British subjects themselves ; secondly by declaring that every District Magistrate and Sessions Judge shall be by virtue of his office Justice of the Peace, and, as such, capable of exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects ; and thirdly, by empowering Local Governments to invest with the office of Justice of the Peace, and consequently with jurisdiction, over European British subjects any person who being either—

(*a*) a member of the Covenanted Civil Service ;
(*b*) a member of the Native Civil Service constituted under the statutory rules ;
(*c*) an Assistant Commissioner in a non-regulation province ;
(*d*) A Cantonment Magistrate—

is for the time being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and is, in the opinion of the Local-Government, fit to be entrusted with those further powers. It will be thus seen that it is a small measure which the Government proposes, the primary object being to confer on the Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service the same powers that the European members of it now enjoy. It is, indeed, anomalous that the native gentlemen, who have after a hard and keen competition entered the Civil Service, should not be admitted to all the privileges and powers belonging to the service. The question was raised in 1872, and although the *pro tem* Viceroy and several members of the Executive Council were in favor of the proposed extension, the motion was lost by a majority of two. The Government now proposes to settle the question on the old basis. The object of the proposed legislation, said Mr. Ilbert, was " simply the effectual and impartial administration of

justice." He could have gone further and said that the object was to establish that equality in the eye of the law which was the basis of English law and jurisprudence. In the statement of objects and reasons it is stated that "after consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over European British subjects. The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." The Bill does not however go to the extent indicated in the above extract. It does not include the Native Deputy Magistrates. We think this is an oversight, which ought to be rectified. We will notice it by and bye. In the meantime we are sorry to observe that Mr. Evans has already on behalf of Independent Britons sounded the tocsin of alarm. He said: "There was nothing, however, more dear to every man than his liberty, and particularly to Englishmen, and there was nothing an Englishman was more particular about than anything interfering with his liberty; and when an Englishman came to a tropical country he became still more jealous with regard to the tribunals which were to adjudicate on his liberty." He added: "Europeans often found it difficult enough to live out here under any circumstances, and incarceration might mean death." But what reason is there to suppose that the European British subject will not receive fair trial at the hands of the Native Civilian Magistrate? If the former could be trusted with larger powers in other respects, why should he not be trusted with this power? There are no facts which support such an allegation. On the contrary, there have been cases in which European British subjects have of their own accord waived their right of trial before Covenanted Magistrates of their own color and creed. We give below a letter which we have received from a Native Civilian, who mentions two such instances in his own Court:

Sir,—As the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill is under the consideration of the Government, it may be of interest to the public to know that native civilians have tried and convicted European British subjects in the Mofussil without the least objection from them. I have myself tried two such cases one at Burdwan and the other at Raniganga. The last was a serious case ending in three months rigorous imprisonment. The High Court have since ruled that even the consent of the accused parties does not empower a Magistrate to try such cases unless he is otherwise qualified.

Your most obedient servant,
A. BAROOAH.

Allahabad, the 5th February, 1883.

Similar cases have occurred before the Native Deputy Magistrates of Sealdah and the Suburbs. During the last two years there were before Syud Ameer Hossein, the Suburban Magistrate, 14 cases in which 14 European British subjects were defendants, and 11 men advised by European Barristers, who defended them, waived their birth-right and took their trial before the native Deputy Magistrate. Cases of this kind also frequently occur in the Sealdah Court. If enquiry be made, we believe it will be found that European British subjects no longer cherish the old race prejudice. When European British subjects thus of their own accord take trial before Native Magistrates, is the Legislature not justified in giving the sanction of law to this practice? The whole tendency of legislation and administration has for many years past been towards the equalization of the law in this direction, and the Government would be untrue to itself and to the righteous principles which it professes, if it should fail to take due cognizance of it. The same Penal Code is now applicable to the European and the Native; the same High Court is open to both; the same Judges of the High Court try both; the grand jury is abolished, and the High Court procedure is assimilated to that of the Mofussil Courts. Thus every step has been taken to expedite the time for the equalization of the law, and yet it is said that the time has not arrived. On one point only we beg to differ. We think that the jurisdiction ought to be extended to first-class Deputy Magistrates, exercising summary powers. The mere fact that they have been vested with first class powers, and also with summary powers, shews that they are fully deserving of confidence. Indeed, they possess greater experience than many Civilian Magistrates. It would be a gross injustice to this deserving class of Magistrates, if they were left out of the Bill.

THE LOCAL PRESS ON THE ABOVE BILL.

WE are exceedingly grieved to observe that the *Englishman* still lags behind the age. It opposed the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter as Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court; it practically opposed the policy of local self-government; and it now strenuously opposes the laudable attempt of Lord Ripon's Government to sweep away *race* distinction in the trial of European British subjects. In the first article it says, "the speech of the Legal Member of Council on Friday last has fallen like a thunderbolt amongst the European subjects of Her Majesty in this country, and the speech is being eagerly scanned in order to ascertain the grounds relied upon for such an unexpected and apparently unnecessary piece of legislation as is contemplated." We do not think our contemporary claims the monopoly of representing the sentiments and feelings of the European community in India. There are two other dailies, which are presumably well posted in all matters connected with the Europeans in India, and which far from condemning Mr. Ilbert's Bill, have given a hearty welcome to it. If two is greater than one, then our contemporary is in the minority of one. The writer begins with a misstatement, which has been already exposed. He says that Mr. B. L. Gupta first drew attention to the subject, and that such an experienced administrator as Sir Ashley Eden answered it by postponing the "submission of Mr. Gupta's note to the Government of India." And our contemporary adds, "it is much to be regretted that the Government of India have not imitated the wisdom of Sir Ashley Eden by postponing the consideration of the prophecy of Mr. Gupta." But was Sir Ashley Eden opposed to the measure? Nothing of the kind. He would have contradicted his whole official life if he had done so. Surely our contemporary remembers what Sir Ashley said on the subject in his evidence before the Indigo Commission. Sir Ashley Eden postponed the submission of Mr. Gupta's Note, because Mr. Whitley Stokes was not disposed to enter upon such a large question as the one under notice on the eve of his departure from this country and of the enactment of the new Criminal Procedure Bill. The real history of the Bill is that the Maharaja Sir Jotendramohun Tagore Bahadur wanted to bring a motion on the subject before the Council; His Excellency the Viceroy was kind enough to intimate that he would take up the question at Simla and cause a Bill to be introduced after consulting the local Governments. The Maharaja did not consequently bring forward his motion. The local Governments have given their opinion, and the result is this small and cautious measure of Mr. Ilbert. So much for the statement that the "wisdom of Sir Ashley Eden" was against the Bill. In his second article our contemporary complains of "race jealousy." We are really sorry that our contemporary should still rake up the old bogey. We think there is now a sufficiently fair understanding between the Europeans and Natives to secure impartial administration of justice at the hands of each other without reference to country, colour or creed. The important fact that European British subjects have in many instances of their own accord waived the right of being tried by Magistrates of their own race and creed, which we have noticed in the preceding article, is a sufficient answer to the charge of race-antipathy. Then the writer says: "There are in the present Code over twenty sections dealing with the subject, and the only proposal is to increase the number of natives qualified to try European British subjects, leaving the rest of the native officers who have the power to deal with natives disqualified from dealing in like manner with Europeans. Is not this a mere playing with the fringe of the question?" There is some force in this, but to be consistent our contemporary ought not to oppose the Bill but ought to advocate its extension on a wider basis. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to second such a motion on our contemporary's part. Mr. Ilbert is not, however, inconsistent. Under the law certain Magistrates are vested with first class and summary powers, and this distinction is made on the ground of experience, and it is not unreasonable that the same distinction should be made in investing Magistrates with jurisdiction over European British subjects. Then it is said that if the Native Magistrates exercise the power in the Presidency towns, it is because these towns are exceptionally situated, and that the Mofussil is not like these towns. Surely the *Englishman* will not contend that the Mofussil is now so dark as it was twenty or thirty years ago, and that the liberty of the Independent Briton would suffer, if Mr. Gupta, who could try him in Calcutta without objection, were to try him in Burdwan or Bhaugulpore. But this question we repeat has been answered by the European British subjects themselves by waiving their privilege before Native Magistrates in the Mofussil. In his third article the *Englishman* examines the arguments put forward by Sir Barrow Ellis and others when the motion was made in 1872. Our contemporary says: "We have already referred to Mr. Ellis, and we would only say further, that he is, we believe, not an Englishman by race, that he obviously did not understand the feelings of Englishmen, and that he looked at the matter from quite a different point of view." Lord Beaconsfield was of the same nationality with Sir Barrow Ellis, and yet the English nation followed his lead and committed the power and honor of England to his care and guardianship. But what did other members of the Council, who supported Sir Barrow Ellis's motion, and who could not be accused of possessing Jewish blood in their veins, say? Take for instance Lord Napier of Magdala. Is there a Briton who breathes a nobler soul than he?—and he said: "The Native members of the Covenanted Civil Servicehaving been to Europe, having become acquainted with European feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with the European in their feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with the European Members of the Civil Service, His Excellency would frankly accept them as real members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and allow them to exercise all the functions which the European members exercised." Sir Richard Temple, whatever his failings, was a genuine Englishman by birth, sentiment and feeling, andhe was of opinion that "the inference was undeniable that if the Natives were eligible to all the great offices of the administration, it seemed improper and unreasonable to say that they should not sit as Judges over Europeans in the Mofussil for offences of the trivial nature over which it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace cognizance." Lord Napier of Merchiston, who was the *pro tem* Viceroy, remarked, "he thought that the restriction would embody a stigma on the Native Community in general. It was equivalent to stating that under no circumstances, as far as the administration of the law was concerned, could the Native attain to that degree of impartiality and courage which would justify the Government in reposing in his hands the power of trying European British subjects. He thought that by the restriction we in effect said to the European —"You are not to be tried in the Mofussil by the Agency by which you are tried in the High Courts and in the Courts of the Magistrates in the Presidency towns, with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native Communities." Then the writer turns round and says: "We think it is clear, from his (Mr. Ilbert's) own speech, that the proposed legislation is a breach of a pledge given to the European Community in 1872, that it is a wholly unnecessary and uncalled-for tinkering of the Code, and that it is merely put forward owing to a sentimental, and not a real, grievance, which it is suggested will arise at a future time, but which certainly has not as yet assumed a practical and substantial shape." But where is this pledge? When did the Government promise that it shall never equalize the law between the European and the

Native in India? The majority of the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Bill of 1872 had made a recommendation upon the point, but the Government did not accept it. On the contrary the Government made a counter-motion. If it had made such a promise, it would have been unworthy of the trust reposed in it by our beloved Sovereign, and the whole British nation would have condemned it.

It is a relief to turn from the narrow-minded, bigotry and race-antipathy of the *Englishman* to the liberality of feeling, just appreciation of the character of the time, and a generous regard for righteous principles in the government of the country evinced by the other two dailies. The *Indian Daily News* in a remarkably balanced article says:

Pride, and especially race pride, whilst an admirable incentive to high and noble deeds, and to a generous and exalted devotion to the service of the State, may yet be the most dangerous of guides in that most difficult task of keeping what the very devotion it inspires has enabled the race to gain, pride of race may seriously interfere with the work of binding to the mother country the hearts, the hopes, and the loyalty of the subject people, nay, its unrestrained exhibition may become an almost unendurable oppression, and render the success of a great policy impossible. Again, sentiment is another false guide. The world may be stirred by sentiment to the working out of great and liberal thoughts; but it can only be governed by sentiment at the risk of confounding all practical administration, and of weakening and confusing all the main springs of government. While, therefore, as far as feeling is concerned, we are against Mr. Ilbert, we have to remember that while living in India, we have to do our duty to the country which nourishes us, before serving our individual interests, and even before indulging in a mere selfish pride of race. Changes in the law must be weighed, not as they serve an especial and selfish end, but as they are the outcome of, and the need of progress, and as they tend to minister to the unselfishness of England's mission in India and to the binding ever and ever more closely, and with the noblest links, India and England together.

If the question be approached in this spirit,—if in considering it, we lift ourselves above mere individualism, and seek to grasp the broader and greater results involved; if we seek to illustrate that greater pride of an Englishman which will cause him to be the best and noblest servant of India; if we seek to illustrate the pride in what an Englishman should do as his duty, rather than the pride which is satisfied with what an Englishman is,—we shall rise above class questions and race questions, and confess, even if it be with some natural reluctance, that the change in the law which is now proposed is practically inevitable.

Our contemporary then points out the practical inconvenience of the present law. He holds that public opinion in Calcutta and in England is quite strong enough to protect the Englishman in the Mofusil:

The sense which every Native Magistrate would have borne in upon him, that behind the Englishman in the dock was public opinion in Calcutta, and behind Calcutta the opinion of England, would be a powerful inducement to fairness, and a strong incentive to caution and painstaking. The time, therefore, is more favourable to the change than could have been anticipated in 1872; and the time suits well with what has come to be a necessity for the administration of the country. Besides we have to consider whether a determined and narrow adhesion to exclusive privileges is not the most dangerous policy the European community could adopt. For the sake of England in India, and in order to further strengthen and cement the union between the two countries, is it not necessary that Englishmen should give the highest proof, in their power of the thoroughness with which they adopt India, and take upon them the defence and advancement of her interests?

Nobly said. We make no doubt that every right-minded Englishman will concur with this exponent of English opinion, The *Statesman* takes the same just and impartial view of the question. The earnestness and fairness with which these leading organs of Anglo-Indian opinion have spoken on the subject embolden us to think that they faithfully represent the opinion of the vast majority of Englishmen, and that the *Englishman* in this matter, as it was in the case of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter's elevation to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, is in the glorious or rather inglorious minority of one.

STATE EDUCATION IN THE N. W. P. AND OUDH.

WE have before us an interesting *brochure* on the important subject which heads this article. The writer takes for his text the evidence tendered before the Educational Commission during its visit to the North-Western Provinces, and shows that there is no part of India in which educational reforms are more urgently required than the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He says:—"The present system has broken down most lamentably. Schools are deteriorating both in number and efficiency; and the educational wave, which of late years has advanced elsewhere with ever-increasing rapidity, has continuously ebbed in these provinces since their union. There are now in the schools and colleges, which are supported either wholly or in part by public fund, 50,000 fewer pupils than there were six years ago; and this falling-off is the more startling when it is compared with the progress made in other provinces of India during the same period, and with the progress made in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh until they were amalgamated, under the rule of Sir George Couper. During the decade 1860-1870, the number of pupils under instruction in schools in the North-Western Provinces, managed or inspected by Government, is officially stated to have increased by 54 per cent. and on the 31st of March 1871 there were 184,638 pupils on the rolls of these schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the 31st of March 1876, the total number of students on the rolls of Government and aided schools and colleges was 274,197. On the 31st of March 1881 it had fallen to 223,921—a decrease of 18 per cent. During the same period, viz., 1876 to 1881, the number of students on the rolls of similar schools and colleges had increased in Bengal by 73 per cent., in Bombay by 25 per cent., and in Madras by 16 per cent." It will thus be seen that public instruction has made progress in Bengal, Madras and Bombay during the last few years, it has considerably retrograded in the North-Western Provinces, and there are good reasons for this lamentable result. The main cause of this sad falling-off in the school-roll of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of late years was Sir George Couper's hostile attitude towards education. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, it will be remembered, was no friend to education. One of his first acts as ruler of the United Provinces was to effect extensive reductions in the expenditure on public instruction. These measures have arrested the growth of education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though Mr. Griffiths, the Director of Public Instruction, would have us believe "that weeding has removed only what cumbered the ground, and left room and verge for the fuller and freer development of what was really worth retaining."

The writer of the *brochure* points out that in 1877, the year of the famine, when a poor student must have suffered terribly from want of sufficient nourishment, 43 per cent. of the candidates from the North-West and Oudh were successful in the University Entrance Examination against 41 per cent. from Bengal. But in 1881, a year of health and plenty, only 42 per cent. of candidates from those provinces passed the examination against 48 per cent. from Bengal. The writer then proceeds:—"The results of the B. A. Examination for the same year are even worse, as far as the North-West is concerned, than are those of the Entrance, although the Bareily College was weeded out in 1877, according to Mr. Griffiths' theory, the surviving Colleges ought to have been strengthened and improved in consequence. Only 18 per cent. of the candidates from the Government Colleges passed this examination. The Agra College sent up five, and the Benares College seven; but all failed. The Muir College alone was moderately successful and one-third of its candidates contrived to satisfy the examiners. The percentage of successful candidates from the Bengal colleges was 30, and from the aided colleges of the North West Provinces and Oudh 27. In every other part of India, I believe the Government colleges are invariably more successful than the aided colleges. In the North-Western Provinces the former have had to be content with the second place, since the Muir College was founded." Then, the fee levied from students in the Government Colleges in the North-Western Provinces is heavy compared with the means of those who have to pay it. We again quote the writer of the pamphlet before us:—"Has it ever occurred to the North-West Government to enquire what percentage of the youth of the provinces are able to pay Rs. 60 a year for their education in addition to the cost of their books and other expenses? It would be well if the compilers of the census, who give such a vast amount of useless information in the career and occupations of old women, would enlighten Government as to the pecuniary resources of the young men. Mr. Griffiths would then understand why his Colleges are only one-fourth full. The North-West Government appears to have fixed its educational tariff without any regard either to the circumstances of the people, or its obligations to them." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage just quoted. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the bulk of other students who resort to our schools and colleges belong to the struggling middle class. Yet there are men who do not hesitate to say that the fee paid by students should be greatly raised so as to make State Colleges self-supporting. The only consequence of the adoption of such a short-sighted measure would be the depletion of our schools and colleges to a very great extent.

The writer of the *brochure* thinks that the administration of all schools and of many colleges may be safely made over to local committees. He holds that the proper function of an educational department is inspection, not administration, and observes:—"When it attempts the latter, it too often shows itself narrow, unsympathetic, wanting in elasticity, the slave of red tape and routine, distrustful of novelty and experiment, and a veritable wet blanket to enterprize and enthusiasm. Moreover, the natives of India have to be weaned from the idea that it is the duty of the State to supply all their social wants; and as they are quite competent to administer their vernacular schools with the help of a little occasional advice from the inspecting officers, there can be no reason why they should not do so." The encouragement of private enterprise is a good thing; but in this country the Government must for the present do many things, which are done by private enterprise in the advanced countries of Europe. Competent Natives can be found in every part of the country for the management of primary education, but the time is not yet come when the higher schools and colleges can be safely made over to local committees. If this is true of advanced Bengal, it is truer still of the backward North-Western Provinces. Another reform which the writer advocates is the abolition of Directors of Public Instruction and the appointment of an Inspector-General of Education for the whole of British India, to receive and review the reports of the provincial inspectors, pass orders with regard to the larger grants-in-aid, settle the provincial educational budgets with the local administrations, and report annually to the Supreme Government on the state of education in India. This proposal has much to recommend it and it should receive the consideration of Government. The writer states but the truth when he says that it may be taken as an axiom that education in India will advance in exactly the same degree as those who are entrusted with its conduct feel its importance. He remarks: "Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction are wont to ascribe improvement in schools to the vigilance of Commissioners and district officers, deterioration to the dishonesty of subordinate inspectors, idleness on the part of teachers, outbreaks of fever, and so forth. But the principal cause of both phenomena is the attitude of the head of the Government towards education. Had Sir John Strachey been succeeded by another Sir William Muir, there would now be 50,000 more pupils in the Government and State aided schools than there were six years ago. Sowing and planting would have been the fashion everywhere; and it would have been found that the schools required watering and manure even more urgently than pruning and weeding. But when a Lieutenant-Governor persuades himself that "the abolition of the least useful girls schools, the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from some of the worst aided schools and the closing of a few oriental departments have rendered the remaining schools more efficient and improved the quality of the teaching; education must fall back in the province which he governs. The abolition of a bad school can have no other effect on its neighbours than to pour into them a larger or smaller stream of ill-taught and undisciplined pupils; and a policy which provides only for the extinction of inefficient schools (and there is nothing to show that

Sir George Couper ever aimed at any thing more) must, in the long run, leave the people without any schools at all. Sir George Couper may have honestly believed that his educational policy was the right one, just as the Carthigi-nians believed that the way to make their armies efficient was to crucify unsuccessful generals." Well said. Sir Alfred Lyall has reversed his predecessor's policy in the matter of breaking up the Agra College; and in doing so, he has fully recognised the great importance of promoting the diffusion of high education in his satrapy. This leads us to hope that under the administration of the accomplished man who now rules over the United Provinces, education will recover from the shock which it received in Sir George Couper's reign.

THE TRADES' DINNER.

THE last Trades' Dinner was a grand success. We are accustomed to say that what the Lord Mayor's Dinner is to London, the Trades' Dinner is to Calcutta. It is not simply a social or convivial gathering. It has an interesting political character, but never before did it realize more truly or more fully that character than on the last occasion. For the first time in the history of this socio-political demonstration His Excellency the Viceroy graced the occasion with his august presence, and his condescension is appreciated not only by the Trades' Association but also by the public at large. Lord Ripon has done many good things within the three years he has been at the head of the Indian Government, but his presence at the Trades' Dinner, though merely an act of grace, was no insignificant proof of the noble spirit which actuates him in the administration of the country. We, who have closely watched his Lordship's rule in India, do not hesitate to say that exclusiveness is not its character. His Lordship's guiding principle is to walk in the light of day, to take into confidence all classes of the community, and to stimulate workers in all directions with his presence, advice, and influence. The Trades' Dinner brings the governors and the governed, the officials and non-officials, the Europeans and Natives into a happy union, and what could be more encouraging to them than to see the head of the Government take his proper place on this festive occasion? Nothing could be more excellent in taste than the arrangements made for the celebration of this annual festival of the Trades' Association. The post-prandial orations were above the average. Mr. Zemin, the Master of the Association, on whom the brunt of the work of the evening fell, and who acquitted himself admirably, in a neat and well-conceived speech proposed the toast of the Viceroy. In responding to it His Excellency returned a characteristic and admirable reply. His Excellency gracefully alluded to his presence on the occasion. He said that the absence of his predecessors was due to accident, "but there is, perhaps, in one respect, some propriety in the fact, accidental though it may be, that I am the first Viceroy who has been present on an occasion of this kind; because when I look back to my past public career, I remember that I have, perhaps, been more intimately connected in England with great trading communities than any of those who have preceded me in the Government of India. (Applause.) I have never been connected with trade myself, but during the time that I had a seat in the House of Commons I always represented great trading and manufacturing constituencies, and I have therefore learnt from the earliest commencement of my public life to take a deep interest in all that concerns the development of trade, commerce, and manufacture, and to make a close and careful study of questions connected with the industry of the country (applause), and of these principles which ought to guide the legislation of India quite as much as they have guided the legislation of England." His Excellency appropriately made the encourgement of private enterprise the leading topic of his oration. His Excellency said, "you have said, with great truth, that it has been and is the earnest desire of the Government of India to encourage by all legitimate means the development of private enterprise in this country." His Excellency ably and successfully combated the opinion expressed in the London *Economist* that the Government was pursuing an unwise policy in endeavouring to purchase things in India, dearer in price and inferior in quality to those which might be procured from England or from Europe. He said, "we intend to search carefully in order that we may see what are the things that can be produced for our use here as cheap and as good as we can get them elsewhere, and if they are of that character, then we think it our duty and our right to give the preference to Indian productions." What could be more fair than this? Surely it is the first duty of the Government to encourage the productions of the country in and for which it exists. In conclusion His Excellency said: "I attach great importance to associations of this description—to Chambers of Commerce, to Trades' Associations, and to other bodies of a similar character. I believe that they are calculated to confer many benefits upon their members, upon the trades and industries which they represent, and also upon the Government." The next toast was proposed by Mr. Caithuess in a suitable manner in honor of the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor, following the good example of the Viceroy, dwelt upon the value and usefulness of representative Associations. His Honor said: "Indeed, gentlemen, I know not how the work of Government in Bengal could possibly proceed without the assistance of influential corporate associations like yours." His Honor again said that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is too much for one man. He remarked: "His responsibilities grow, and are more and more concentred upon one pair of shoulders, and though a single pair of shoulders may have been at one time broad enough and strong enough for the weight, there is that in the advancing intelligence and education of the country which adds daily to the burden." We concur, and the time we are of opinion has come for an Executive Council for Bengal. Mr. Pratt, in an excellent speech, proposed the Legislative Councils. He thus referred to the representative principle recently recognized in the constitution of the Councils:

> Englishmen are accustomed to representation by the exercise of their own freedom of choice, rather than by a system of selection, no matter how carefully or successfully carried out. In India, at all events at present, representation by election would seem to be almost out of the question, but the present Government recognises the principle here involved, and has recently taken a great and notable step in advance in the matter of securing representatives outside for the Council. The promotion of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, one of the oldest guests and friends of the Association, and one of the foremost native statesmen of the day, to the Legislative Council of India by the nomination of the British Indian Association, makes him in a special sense a representative member. I am sure, gentlemen, you can feel with me our friend has to be congratulated upon his well deserved and worthy promotion. His Excellency the Viceroy is also to be congratulated upon the great step he has taken towards securing representative membership for the Legislative Council.

Sir Stuart Bayley in a humorous and pregnant speech replied to this toast on behalf of the Vice-Regal Council. Among other things he dwelt upon the Bengal Rent Bill, and its vital importance. He thus referred to the representative principle, which the Viceroy has of his own accord introduced in his recent nominations to the Council:

> It is by no means with a light heart that I look forward to my own share of this task, a task of which I know full well the momentous issues and the enormous difficulties, and for this reason I am glad to think that strong and well-informed as the Council is, it is about to receive additional strength from gentlemen so well able to represent the views of one at least of the classes interested as Baboo Kristodas Pal and the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and I may add, I believe without breach of official confidence, that to these will shortly be added a representative of the important interest of the Indigo-planting community in Behar. I am sure that in making these appointments the Viceroy has taken the best possible means for obtaining full light and an able expression of opinion on the subject, and though hard knocks may be given in clash of contending opinions, I trust there will be no diminution of our mutual esteem, and that the effect of our labours will be to settle, in the true interest of the country and on a permanent basis, the long-vexed relations of the agricultural community of Bengal.

We say—*amen*! Mr. Macaulay in a few well chosen words replied on behalf of the Bengal Council. Mr. Dukes proposed the "Clergy" and the Lord Bishop replied to the toast. Mr. Wallis stirred up the company by proposing the "Army, Navy and Volunteers," and General Wilson and Major Hutchison in a becoming spirit acknowledged the toast. Then came the "Bench, Bar, and the Legal Profession," proposed by Mr. Womack, who justly deplored the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court. In replying on behalf of the Bench the Chief Justice thanked the Government for recent measures for the improvement of the position and prospects of the Subordinate Judicial Service. His Lordship thus described the evil consequences of the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court:

> And now, gentlemen, what has already been the consequence? Why, the first thing that happened was, that a Barrister Judge who had been officiating in the Court for upwards of three years, when he was offered a permanent seat there at the reduced salary, at once declined it? He preferred a more lucrative and independent office as Administrator-General. Another Barrister, who had his choice of a Judgeship at Calcutta or Bombay, very naturally chose Bombay. He found greater advantages there, and very much less hard work. A third gentleman, who had his choice between Calcutta and Allahabad, as naturally chose Allahabad. He was a much richer man, he said, at Allahabad than he would have been with the same salary at Calcutta. And it is no breach of confidence to inform you, gentlemen, that at the present moment there is very great difficulty in obtaining a Barrister Judge to officiate in the Court, whilst Mr. Justice Wilson is absent on furlough.
>
> And as regards Native Judges, I fear that we shall have still further difficulty. In the event of any vacancy occurring in that quarter, the Government have usually looked—and I suppose would look again—to the ranks of the leading Vakeels: and which of those gentlemen, think you, would be willing to accept a salary of Rs. 2,400 a month, a sum only two-thirds of the reduced salary of a European Judge, and not one-half what any of these gentlemen are earning in their own profession?

We have always been of opinion that good reasons exist for the equalization of the salaries of the Judges of the High Courts throughout India, but the distinction of colour and creed made is most invidious, and its practical consequence is most unfortunate. We do hope that the Secretary of State will reconsider the subject. Then came the toast of the "Press," which was proposed in a sympathetic speech by Mr. Hallet, Mr. Furrell of the *Englishman* and the editor of this paper acknowledged this toast. The night was too far advanced, it was nearly half past one when the last speaker finished, the last toast, "the Guests," was not consequently proposed, and the company was deprived of the pleasure of hearing one of the happiest speakers we have amongst us, we allude to Mr. Mackenzie, who was to have replied to it.

Thus ended the Calcutta Lord Mayor's Dinner of this year. It is a happy contrivance, as we have said above, to bring the governors and the governed on a common platform. There are so few opportunities in this country for representatives of all classes to meet on equal terms, and to unbosom themselves that this socio-political gathering has a peculiar value. That value has been not a little increased by the hearty response which His Excellency the Viceroy has given to it. We wish the Trades' Association the highest success, progress and prosperity.

SIR ALFRED LYALL AT AGRA.

DURING his recent visit to Agra Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, was presented with three addresses, the first by the Municipality, the second by the teachers, and students of St. John's College—a missionary institution maintained by the Church Mission Society—and the third by the Agra College committee. The Municipal address naturally touched on the Local Self-Government question. It also dwelt on some of the wants of the people of Agra. Sir Alfred Lyall in replying to the address, said:—"I believe that Agra will continue to progress, materially and morally, in a manner worthy of its historic reputation. You have mentioned that Agra, like every other city, has still certain wants that might be supplied, and you have mentioned various plans and suggestions which, if they can be carried out successfully, will contribute to the health, comfort, and convenience of the people. I will give these suggestions my attention. I think you are quite right to put in your list the need of good water, and you are aware that we are going to carry out the experiment of searching for an artesian well. In regard to Local Self-Government, your address shows that you have in mind some of the difficulties that must have to be met at its first introduction. You are generally acquainted with the measures we propose to take with the object of giving successful effect to a policy of which I thoroughly approve. We are *going to leave a great deal in*

your own hands, and we expect very much from your knowledge of the needs, wishes, and circumstances of your own people. You will be asked to express your opinion with the utmost freedom in all matters connected with the arrangements for the new Municipality, with the best way of making it an adequate representation of the community, and of securing its independence of action. I have myself no doubt of the success of the experiment so long as the officers of Government can rely upon the loyal, intelligent and matured co-operation of the leading members of the community." The success of the experiment, to our thinking, will rather depend on the attitude of the executive officers of Government—the District officer and the Divisional Commissioner—towards the new local bodies. These officers, we have no doubt, will be able to secure the intelligent and zealous co-operation of the leading members of the Native community if they should only care to obtain it. We hope the Agra Municipal Committee and Distict Board will elect non-official Presidents. Mr. Rivers Thompson has justly remarked that in the Mofussil, the presence of the chief executive officers at the head of the board has very frequently the effect of discouraging the free expression of independent opinion. Those who are acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the Mofussil will readily concur in this view. The object of encouraging Local Self-Government cannot be promoted so long as the over-shadowing influence of the District officer is not removed. In a city like Agra no difficulty need be experienced in finding competent men to be President of the Municipal committee and of the District Board, who would be willing to accept the office. There the Chairman of the Municipal Committee is already a non-official gentleman. But no Native gentleman, be his position and abilities ever so high, would come forward to undertake the office if he felt that by doing so he should incur the displeasure of the District officer. If the policy of electing non-official chairmen can be carried out anywhere at all, it can be carried out in cities like Agra. We may assure Sir Alfred Lyall that leading Native gentlemen would be only too glad to lend co-operation if they are encouraged to do so. What Sir Donal Macleod said of the Punjab in 1861-62 applies, even at this day, with equal force, to all parts of the Empire. Sir Donald observed :—"To give the people a real interest in the arrangements contemplated, it is absolutely essential that they should be given a large discretion in the matter of expenditure. To work any practical use out of the people, they should not continue ever to be treated as children or imbeciles." This observation the accuracy of which cannot be questioned must be carefully borne in mind by those, who desire to see the Local Self-Government scheme prove a success.

Sir Alfred Lyall's reply to the address presented to him by the students and teachers of St. John's College does not call for any notice. His Honor received an important address from the Agra College Committee at the College building. The leading Native gentlemen of Agra and its neighbourhood including Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, Raja Shunker Sing of Etah, Seth Luchman Das of Muttra &c. &c., were present on the occasion. The address was read by Mr. Finlay, Magistrate of Agra, who has laid the Native community under a deep debt of gratitude by his valuable services in connection with the Agra College, and it was worthy of the occasion. We regret we cannot publish the address and the reply *in extenso*. We will, however, give one or two extracts from them. "We do not conceal from ourselves," said Mr. Finlay, "the magnitude and difficulties of the task we have undertaken, nor the want of experience in such matters under which the majority of us labour; but in endeavouring to discharge it we are fortified by several considerations. Our cause is a good one, and we are supported by the unanimous good wishes of all creeds and classes. We have received ample encouragement from all officials beginning with His Excellency the Viceroy, and our shortcomings from want of experience and other causes are so well known that we trust we can rely on such forbearance and patience being shown to us, as we will undoubtedly require from time to time." Again: "To you, sir, we have to offer our sincerest thanks for the invariable kindness and attention which the affairs of the Agra College have received at your hands. It is not too much to say that when you assumed charge of the Government of these Provinces, the prospects of the College were most gloomy. Now, however, we have begun what we trust will be a cycle of prosperity, for which we are indebted in the greatest measure for the able and convincing advocacy of our cause at your hands." Yes, the name of Sir Alfred Lyall will ever be cherished in greatful recollection as the saviour of the Agra College. If Sir George Couper had remained at the head of affairs in the North-Western Provinces for a few months longer, that institution, like the Bareilly College, would have been chased off, bag and baggage, from the Noth-West Civil List. Sir Alfred's action in this matter has been exactly what might have been expected from an accomplished man of letters like him His Honor, in replying to the address, expressed his gratification at the public spirit which Native gentlemen of intelligence and influence had shown in undertaking responsibility of managing the College and at the liberality with which funds had been subscribed for placing the institution on its new basis. Sir Alfred Lyall then went on to say: "I understand that Mr. Griffiths and the Committee have recently been able to arrange a working scheme which is likely to enable us to make over the College under a satisfactory arrangement to your hands. Of course whatever arrangement is now made must be necessarily temporary and experimental. You will yourselves require time to get things into working order, and, to find out, by actual trial, what may be the best way of managing the institution, and what arrangements are best for the interest of all parties concerned. You will be able for the present to avail yourselves of the teaching staff now in charge of the College. I think this is a manifest advantage; for you will thus be provided with able and experienced teachers ready to your hands, such as it would be impossible for the Committee to procure elsewhere at short notice."Again :—"One of the main objects of making over to private hands these colleges is that those who are best acquinted with the needs and circumstances of the people should be able to direct the teaching in the manner best suited to the moral and material improvement of society as it now stands. This also is one among the numerous reasons for which I for one am in favour of the establishment of numerous colleges rather than of one Central College at Allahabad or any where else, situated in a part of the country at a great distance from the homes and connexions of the students. I have every confidence that under your management the Agra College will start upon a new course of usefulness, and that you will amply fulfil the responsibilities that you have taken upon yourselves. You may rest assured that nothing will be wanting upon the part of the Government or its officers to aid you in doing so." We do not know the details of the working scheme which has been arranged between the Director of Public Instruction and the Provisional Committee of Management of the Agra College. We do not very much know whether the Committee will be able to discharge satisfactorily the responsibility they have undertaken, if they are not allowed to reduce materially the expenditure of the College. The local cost of the College and of the collegiate school attached to it is something like Rs. 55,000 per annum; and the committee will have to raise at least three lakhs of rupees in order to maintain the teaching staff now in charge of the College. We have not much hope that the Committee will be able to collect such a large sum of money within a reasonable time. We showed in these columns a few months ago that the College could be maintained on an efficient footing at an annual expenditure of Rs. 48,000 per annum, if the existing teaching staffs were not forced upon them. The conditions which have been imposed upon the Committee make us anxious about the future of the Agra College, as it would be impossible for the Committee to raise three lakhs of rupees in a short time.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, 6th February, 1883.

AT THE meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on Wednesday last, the Karachi Tramway Bill and the Bombay Highway Bill of 1882 were considered a second and third time and passed. But the interest of the public was centred in a Bill of far wider application, that for giving greater publicity to legislative measures. The necessity for some such measure as this has become sorely and painfully obvious during the past few months Generally the statements and objects of Bills brought forward for legislation in this Presidency have scarcely been explicit enough. No details have been given as to the past history or the present necessity for measures, and the hot haste with which they have been passed through the different stages at the same sitting of the Council scarcely leave breathing time to the public or the press for the thought or expression of opinion which their importance deserves. The translations into vernaculars of the people whom the legislative measures are intended to affect have been scarcely given out in time or are seldom so full as they might be. It is to be hoped, however, that the new policy in favor of greater publicity of legislative measures, will remedy these prominent defects in the work of legislation. There is another point, however, in respect which the speech of Mr. Ravenscroft throws no light whatever. I allude to the class of legislation which takes the form of rules, regulations, or notifications having the force of law, and issued by the executive authorities by virtue of powers conferred upon them under the provisions of some Act of the legislature. Mr. Ravenscroft says nothing in his speech as to how he is going to deal with this class of legislation. It will be remembered that the Government of India particularly drew the attention of the local Governments to the anomaly which exists at present whereby rules are made which seriously affect public interests. Instances of this are not wanting in this Presidency, but the most glaring case of arbitrary rules and regulations framed by too zealous revenue officials is that of Mr. Pritchard—the present head of the customs department. The declaration of the new policy by the Viceroy appears to have been viewed with supreme indifference by this officer, and the result is that rules involving heavy penalties for their breach continue to be framed by the Head of the Customs Department regardless of the fact as to how far they are consistent with the principles, spirit or the wording of the Act. Mr. Pritchard, I understand, is principally responsible for the new harsh rules framed in pursuance of the Forest Act, which have produced a thrill of excitement in the rural population of the Thana and Kolava districts. It seems to me that the best check to this arbitrary exercise of power by revenue officers, who scarcely look to considerations other than those of revenue, is to embody the rule in the Act itself or to pass no rules in pursuance of any Act until the same have been published, and discussed in the Legislative Council itself. The consideration of such rules in Council, while diffusing information among the people, will make the Legislative Councils more useful bodies than they are at present.

The scheme for securing the services of skilled medical women for India from Europe or America, which has been started by two of our most energetic citizens, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, has been most enthusiastically taken up and supported by the public of Bombay. The object is to obtain the services of skilled medical women for treatment of female diseases in India. There is the greater need for such services here as the secluded habits of the female portion of the society make them averse to accept the services of male doctors. The proposal is to give to two or three ladies cost of passage out and home, free rent and moderate salaries for three years, leaving them to supplement their remuneration by charging moderate fees to their patients. It is proposed to have a dispensary for female patients and to solicit Government aid by giving the ladies some official connection with the hospitals. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. Of this amount Rs. 20,000 have already been subscribed in sums of Rs. 1,000 each, and it is hoped that the rest of the money will be raised in a short time. The prompt and warm support which the project has met with at the hands of our public-spirited citizens is perhaps the best proof of their enlightened liberality and their fitness for local Self-Government.

We have had a lamentable loss of 23 lives in a wool-factory near the Pinjrapole, caused by sheer panic, and the consequent overcrowding and overlapping of work-people through a narrow staircase. The news appears to have shocked H. E. the Viceroy who from the statements published in the telegraphic summaries of daily papers, has enquired of Sir Frank

Souter, our Police Commissioner, as to the magnitude of the calamity. The Commissioner has reported that no further loss than 23 killed and 27 injured has taken place. The injured people are being treated in the Sir J. J. Hospital. The whole of Bombay admires the delicacy of the feeling, which prompted Lord Ripon to send the message of inquiry.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to unveil the statue of Lord Napier of Magdala on Thursday next. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief we believe proposes a military display on the occasion.

WE HEAR that the appeal of Azim-ooddeen Chowdry of Pubna, which had been referred to the Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnas, has been disposed of. Mr. Browne has upheld the judgment of the Magistrate, but modified the sentence by remitting 6 months' imprisonment and reducing the fine from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 2000. We reserve remarks till we see the judgment of the Appellate Court.

WE GIVE below a statement of the results of the last B. L. examination in the Calcutta University :

	1st Divn.	2nd Divn.	Total.
Presidency College ...	2	52	54
Metropolitan Institution	2	12	14
Hughli ..	...	9	9
Patna ...	...	7	7
Dacca ...	2	3	5
Krishnagar ...	...	3	3
Rajshahye ...	...	2	2
Muir Chief College ...	..	1	1
Canning College ...	...	1	1
	6	90	96

The Metropolitan Institution, which sent up candidates for the B. L. examination for the first time this year, stands first in the order of merit—a feather for the caps of Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Mr. N. Ghose, and Babu Golap Chunder Sircar, the law lecturers of the Institution. The first and third students in the first division come from the Metropolitan Institution, the second and the fourth from the Dacca College, and the 5th and the 6th from the Presidency College. We congratulate the Metropolitan Institution on the brilliant results it has achieved in the last University Examinations. All honor to that veteran educationist Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagar, whose unwearied and disinterested labours in the cause of education, have been crowned with this signal success.

WITH REFERENCE to our paragraph on the Bill to give a virtual monopoly of warehouse accommodation to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds was pleased to make the following remarks at the last sitting of the Bengal Council :

I was reading this week an article in a Calcutta paper, in which this was described as a monstrous Bill, intended to give the Port Commissioners a monopoly of warehouse accomodation. Now, this view is altogether a mistake, and there is no question of any monopoly at all. The Port Commissioners desire to build a warehouse to facilitate the storage and shipment of tea. This they are quite competent to do under the present law, and the Bill has nothing to do with this part of the scheme. But they find that it will be for the convenience of the trade and the public that they should be allowed to provide accommodation in the warehouse for the sampling and sale of tea, and the object of the Bill is simply to give them power to provide this accommodation. It will be perfectly free to any one to use or not to use the warehouse as he thinks fit. There will be no monopoly or compulsion of any kind; and the Port Commissioners have not the least intention of becoming samplers or sellers of tea. Those are functions which can be much better performed by the gentlemen who make the tea trade their special business. All that the Port Commissioners propose to do by their Bill is to give these gentlemen facilities for conducting their business in the warehouse where it is expected that the tea will be stored, and from which it will be shipped. The Chamber of Commerce and the great majority of mercantile firms interested in tea think that this will be the great public convenience, and an advantage to the trade. The Port Commissioners are so satisfied of it that they are prepared to spend a sum of about eleven lakhs on the creation of the warehouse. But the use of the warehouse will be entirely optional, and it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Bill is intended to create any monopoly in favour of the Port Commissioners.

Mr. Reynolds is the Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and we are not therefore surprised to observe that he should seek to support the action of his own body. He is not necessarily a disinterested critic in this matter. But what are the real circumstances of the case? The Port Commissioners as regards the situation of the Strand Bank lands occupy an exceptional position, and private capitalists, however enterprising and energetic, cannot hope to compete with them on that ground. Mr. Reynolds said that the object of his Bill was to enable the Port Commissioners to build warehouses for the sampling and selling of tea, but that there would be no compulsion in the matter. If gentlemen engaged in tea would not come to them, the Port Commissioners could not compel them to do so. There are two fallacies involved in this argument, which we can not pass unnoticed. In the first place, although ostensibly the object is to accommodate tea, the wording of the Bill applies to the sampling and selling of general goods and merchandize. So that the Port Commissioners will be perfectly justified in constructing warehouses for the permanent accommodation of the general trade of the town. This will necessarily deteriorate the value of private property in the town. In the second place, although there will be no legal compulsion, there will be moral compulsion in the matter. We have already said that the Strand Bank lands are exceptionally situated, and surely when the proprietors made over the lands and the Government took them over, it was not intended that they should be used in competition with private property. Already many private godowns are empty because merchants, if they can get accommodation near the river bank, would not like to go to any distance from it, particularly as they have their business with the Port Commissioners. The subject has been so exhaustively treated in the letter of the British Indian Association to the Council regarding the Bill that we will not repeat what the Association have written about it.

WITH REFERENCE to the Bill to amend the Jute Warehouses and Fire-Brigade Act Mr. Amir Ali we think rather went out of his way in suggesting an amendment of a provision which had been adopted after careful deliberation. He said :

The first provision was contained in the last clause of section 20 of the Bill, which was as follows:—"But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire brigade from liability to damages on account of an act done by him without reasonable cause." The words "reasonable cause" were likely, he thought, to hamper the action of police and fire brigade officers in putting out fires. The import of those words should, he thought, be definitely explained.

This provision has been in the Jute Act ever since its first inception. No practical inconvenience has arisen from it, while it offers a wholesome safeguard against abuse of power. We know that such abuses have occurred. We heard the other day an amusing instance of oppression by the Police in the suburbs of Calcutta before the Fire-Brigade Act had been passed. If this provision had hampered the Police, complaints would have been made about it. But Mr. Reynolds himself said that "no instance had ever been brought to notice of inconvenience having resulted from it." When such is the case, why unnecessarily interfere with a provision, which has worked well. The other suggestion made by Mr. Amir Ali was good.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish the following telegram :

Bombay, February 7.

A *Times of India* London telegram says the papers generally condemn Mr. Ilbert's Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction by Native Magistrates over European British subjects. The *Times* says that the result would be to drive English capital and English owners out of the Mofussil. If the Viceroy has resolved to abolish all anomalies, Anglo-Indians had better pack home Utility rather than the fancies of ideal justice finds favour in England. Mr. Ilbert's Bill would check that flow of English capital into India that is only just commencing. The *Times* advises Lord Ripon to pause before he sanctions a Bill likely to do mischief, which is quite uncalled for and likely to be the cause of injustice to English residents in the Mofussil.

The *Times* has evidently been misled. It fails to take note of the changes wrought in India by time and by the progressive policy of the Government. The leading journal ought to have remembered that it is the avowed policy of Lord Ripon's Government to combine European and local enterprise, energy, and industryin India, and surely His Lordship would do nothing which would tend to check the flow of British capital into this country. We make no doubt that when the question is properly explained the *Times* as the exponent of the British nation would be the first to welcome this attempt to establish that equality in the eye of the law in India, which is the boast of British jurisprudence.

THE LAST COLLEGE REUNION, which was held at the Chitpore Garden of Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, was a great success. Old College alumni met, who had not perhaps met for a long time, and the reunion was a most pleasant one. The members of the Committee with the Maharaja Narendra Krishna at the head and with their ubiquitous Secretary, Babu Sham Churn Law, were assiduous in attending to the comforts of the guests and in promoting that free commingling, which was the primary object of the gathering. Their chief attention was drawn to the Native circus, which went off successfully. There was also music, both instrumental and vocal. The proceedings of the day were wound up with the singing of Raja Shourindra Mohun Tagore's version of the National Anthem in Bengali.

WE HAVE received copies of several memorials in respect of the proposed Turkeswar Railway. Each party is of course partial to the scheme, which will conduce to the special convenience of its particular advocates. We do not wish to offer any opinion on the merits of the different schemes. The Government is in the best position to judge their merits. But we may say this much that whatever scheme may be adopted, we hope that Haripal will not be overlooked. All those to whom we spoken on the subject seem to agree that a greater mistake cannot be committed than to leave that place out of the Railway route.

WHEN THE Calcutta Municipal Act of 1876 was passed we pointed out that the controlling sections by which the Government was authorized to supersede the action of the Municipality were the most mischievous, but we did not expect that we should so soon realize what we had apprehended. Taking advantage of these sections some European residents of the town, it is stated, have memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor to bring them into operation. According to the *Pioneer* there are among them "several members of the Legislative Council, several High Court Judges, the leading members of the Bar, many of the principal merchants and bankers, Surgeon-General Payne, and Dr. de Fabeck, the present Sanitary Commissioner of the Province." The memorial is short. The memorialists have submitted a memorandum, which we have not seen, but in their memorial they state :

Should his Honour be of opinion that these facts indicate that the Commissioners "have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the clearing and conservancy of the town to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the town or some part thereof," the undersigned pray that his Honour will be pleased to appoint a Committee, as provided by section 28 of Act IV of 1876, with instructions to report within a fixed time specifying any further provision for cleaning and conservancy of the town which they consider necessary; and that his Honour will, thereupon, forward the same to the Commissioners; and if they decline to carry them out, will under section 29 order that they be carried out; also, that his Honour will be pleased to take such action as the circumstances appear to justify under sections 284-286 of Act IV of 1876 as to sanitary measures in blocks of huts.

We cannot believe that the Lieutenant-Governor will act in haste. We dare say he will give the Commissioners an opportunity to say their say on this subject. We confess the present movement has taken us by surprise. Common decency should have restrained the memorialists from moving in the matter till at least the result of the labours of the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation was known.

THE ENTERTAINMENT which Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadur of Sobha Bazar gave on Saturday last in honor of the success of British arms in Egypt was a decided success. There are few houses in Calcutta so well-fitted for display as the family seat of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur K.C.S.I., and his worthy son Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadur spared no expense or trouble to decorate it in a suitable manner for this auspicious occasion. The illumination of the house, its several appurtenances, and the grounds was grand, and the rooms and the courtyard were tastefully and gaily decorated. The effect was both striking and pleasing. All Calcutta was present on the occasion. There were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Baring, Hon'ble Mr. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Justice and Mrs.

Norris, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Pigott, and many other European gentlemen and ladies of note. The *elite* of native society were also present. The guests were received at the entrance by Kumar Girender Narain Deb, the son of the Raja, who owing to age and infirmity, could not take that active and amiable part in the ceremony, which he is by nature so well qualified to perform. He was, however, worthily represented by Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, and Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur. The guests were entertained with music, natches, and a native circus, the performers of which acquitted themselves with great credit. Some of the European ladies and gentlemen were so much pleased that they improvised a dance for themselves. The whole affair went off as merrily as a marriage bell.

THE VOICE OF INDIA is a *fait accompli*. It was only the other day projected in Bombay, and the energetic Committee, who undertook to give effect to the idea, have placed before the public the first specimen of their labours. The first number of the paper is well conceived and well got up. The selections are judicious and for the most part bear on imperial questions. We have a few suggestions to make. In the first place we would have a table of contents attached to each number for facility of reference. In the second place we would extend the range of selections. Of course imperial questions should have priority of preference, but local questions should not be overlooked. There are many burning questions, in which particular provinces may be interested, and local opinion on such questions ought to find a place in the *Voice of India*. In the third place the vernacular papers ought to be allowed a much larger space than has been allotted to them in the present issue. We are aware that there is some difficulty in this direction. It will be very expensive to have translations made of the articles published in the Vernacular languages. But the trouble and expense may be saved, if the Government will lend its assistance towards the furtherance of this national object. All Local Governments, we believe, have a machinery, which prepares reports on vernacular papers published within their respective territories. Why should not these reports be placed at the disposal of the editor of the *Voice of India*? We would therefore advise the Committee to address the Government of India on the subject for the issue of needful orders to the Local Governments. In the fourth place we would ask the co-operation of the Native Princes and invite them to favour them with the translations of papers published in theirStates. And lastly we would recommend that a good number of copies of the paper should be forwarded free of charge to leading men and papers of the United Kingdom. We should all combine and make the *Voice of India* a success.

THE RUSTIC TOWN of Nababganj near Barrackpore wore a quite gay appearance on Saturday last on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Mandal School of that place. His Excellency the Viceroy presided on the occasion, and the announcement of his presence attracted a large number of leading European and Native gentlemen from this city. After the report of the school was read and the prizes were distributed His Excellency delivered an eloquent and impressive address. The address abounded with thoughts that breathe and words that burn. The auspicious event was commemorated by the munificent founders of the school with the establishment of a public library and scholarships to be called after Lord Ripon's name, and by the presentation of gold medals by Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadur, who is the zemindar of Nababganj, and other gentlemen.

LOCAL.

THE NATIVE PRESS AT THE TRADES' DINNER.

Mr. Hallett in proposing the toast of the press said :

Gentlemen, before I sit down, I wish to say one word with reference to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. I congratulate the Native Press on the repeal of that law. It took both time and courage to bring about, and I know there are many who even now consider that repeal of a Press Act a mistake. However, I feel confident we shall find it is not so. The thanks of the Native Press are due in a great degree to His Excellency the Viceroy for the great interest he took in its repeal. Trained in the best school of liberalism, Lord Ripon understood that there is nothing more dangerous in the practical life of a people than a thought which is present to all minds, but which is forbidden to every tongue. But while he understood how much of the faults of the Native Press are due to its youth and immaturity, he did not proceed hastily. He manifested a wise caution, and when he did repeal the Vernacular Press Act, he made it clear to both sections of the community that such an Act was not required, and could be repealed with justice and with perfect safety. The Native Press may now be said to be on its trial, and I do hope it will show by its steadfast advocacy of obedience to just and impartial laws, and also by fostering a true spirit of loyalty, that occasion will never arise for the re-introduction of any such measure as a Vernacular Press Act. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but ask you to drink to the success of the Press, coupling with the toast the names of Mr. J. W. Farrell, of the *Englishman*, and the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas, Pal, of the *Hindoo Patriot*, and who, I suppose, I may call the father of the Native Press.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, in replying for the Native Press, said—Your Excellency, Master, and Gentlemen,—I return with much pleasure to my annual task at your festive board. I offer you my sincere and cordial thanks for the honor you have done to the Native Press, and to my friend the proposer of the toast for the kind terms in which he has spoken of me. The past year marked a golden era in the annals of this country. The story of British ascendancy in India is a marvellous page in the world's history. The Englishman first came to the East as a trader, he then became a soldier, and now he is the ruler and statesman. The Muse sings glory to those who founded the British Empire in the East, to those who extended it, to those who consolidated it, to those who re-established it, when it was about to slip away from the hands of the English owing to a dire military revolt ; but I make bold to say that greater glory to those who are now seeking to base it on the willing allegiance and contentment of the people, to secure it on the rock of their interest, sympathy and co-operation, and to make it a part and parcel of their national existence. Patriot as I humbly profess to be, I confess I am not one of those who think that the mere nationality of a sovereign irrespective of the attributes, which give him a claim to rule over fellowmen, ought to satisfy our patriotic aspirations. What the true patriot wants is that his country should be governed in consonance with the sentiments, feelings and wishes of the people, with the universal principles of truth and justice, and with due regard to national amelioration, national progress, and national development, though the sovereign may be alien by birth, language, and religion. That sovereign, who indentifies himself with the nation, is to my mind a national sovereign. And it is because the illustrious personage, under whose benign sway it is our privilege to live, seeks solace in the happiness and contentment of her Indian subjects and desires that her Government shall be a Government of peace and progress in conformity with national feelings and aspirations, and that no individious distinction of race, colour or creed shall be made in the dispensation of the blessings of her rule, I ask my countrymen to look up to her as their national sovereign. (cheers.) Descended from a common Aryan stock, the English and the Indians form a grand brotherhood ; but hitherto I must own with sorrow the brothers stood apart. Though under the same crown, hitherto the younger brother played the master over the elder, hitherto the relations between them were as between the conqueror and the conquered. Happily a better day has dawned upon us. Under the enlightened policy of the noble and noble-minded statesman (I speak with some diffidence in his august presence), who now represents the British Crown in India, measures are being matured for the extension of local self-government in this country upon a national basis, the elevation of the native to that high standard of political education which has secured the happiness of the British nation at home and its power abroad, and the reunion of the two branches of the Aryan family in the resuscitation of Aryan civilisation and Aryan glory. For a century and a quarter has England ruled India, but hitherto she sought to rule it by the sword, and not by striking a chord of sympathy in the national heart. She has conferred many blessings; she has educed order where there was chaos, given settled rule where there was anarchy, afforded security of person and property where there was insecurity, improved the course of justice, diffused education and advance material improvement, but this is the first time she has come forward to teach the people of India the invaluable lessons of self-help and self-rule to take them into confidence in the administration of national affairs, and thus to give a truly national character to the Government of the country. This is the first time England is essaying to fulfil her mission in the East in the highest sense of that term. Blessed be the statesman who has given this happy turn to the administration of this country, and blessed be the gracious Sovereign under whose auspices this noble policy has taken birth ! (Cheers).

Gentlemen, no people know it better than the British that a free nation cannot prosper without a free Press. India possesses under British rule the privileges of a free people ; these privileges will doubtless expand as the Indians will advance in education, knowledge, and civilisation ; but how could they expect to attain to them if their mouth was gagged ? Freedom of thought and expression is essential to freedom of political life. The nation, therefore, owes a debt immense of endless gratitude to His Excellency the present Viceroy for knocking off last year the fetters upon the national press. That event was of itself sufficient to enshrine his good and illustrious name in the grateful recollection of the people. But his Lordship has done more. His Lordship has declared that in the work of legislation the Press is a potent instrument of aid, and has therefore resolved to give every facility in the way of the Press for intelligent and effective criticism of legislative measures. Nothing could be more encouraging to the Native Press than the spirit in which this scheme was expounded the other day by the learned Law Member in the Legislative Chamber, whose thorough sympathy with the noble policy of his chief I do not hesitate to say is a matter of national congratulation. (Cheers.) Already that policy, I am glad to observe, is bearing fruit. The ranks of the Vernacular Press now count many well educated native gentlemen, graduates of the University, who are fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities, and the tone of the Press, with a few exceptions here and there has decidedly improved. There is now a growing and generous appreciation of the policy and measures of the Government. The conductors of the Vernacular Press, I may say with one voice, recognise that it is their function not to oppose but enlighten Government, not to thwart but to co-operate with it, not to weaken but to strengthen it,—in fact to interpret the rulers to the ruled and the ruled to the rulers, in an honest, truthful, and kindly spirit, neither exaggerating nor settting down aught in malice. If the national Press be a true reflex of the national mind, what better proof of the loyalty of the people of India to the British crown could there be than the ringing the terms of respect, admiration, and gratitude in which the venerated name of the present Viceroy is echoed and re-echoed in the columns of the Native Press? Hear what His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his last Bengal Administration Report is pleased to say About the improvement which has taken place in the Vernacular Press. "There has been," remarks His Honor, "an improvement in its tone, its literary merits, and its value to the administration both as an educator of the people and a guide to the Government." And what is the cause of this improvement? It is simply this. Confidence begets confidence, sympathy engenders sympathy. It is because the Government of the day trusts the people, they in their turn trust the Government ; it is because the Government sympathirises with them, they in their turn feel grateful to it ; it is because the Government cherishes their just aspirations, they show a proper appreciation of its generous intentions ; it is because the Government is following a national policy, the national heart is responding to it with joy and enthusiasm. I only hope that this golden era will fructify in that happy union of the East and West, which it is the mission of England to bring about. (Cheers).

Gentlemen, I cannot conclude without thanking my Lord the Chief Justice for the vigorous stand he has made in behalf of the Judges of his Court. The High Court is the palladium of the liberty of the Indian subject, and anything which will tend to lower its prestige and efficiency will necessarily injure the best interests of the public. (Cheers) I am an advocate of economy but if economy does not combine efficiency, it is, I am constrained to say, false and mistaken economy. If experience shows that reduced pay does not attract good and worthy men to fill the bench of the High Court, I can assure you that the tax-payers of India would not care to have a petty saving at the expense of the efficiency of the highest Court in the land. As far as the native element of the High Court is concerned, (Cheers.) I am convinced that the present pay is not a sufficient inducement for the best men of the bar, simply because they make much more by professional practice. The value of an article, it is needless for me to remind you who are engaged in trade, depends upon demand, and if the market value of the best members of the native bar is much greater than what the Government is prepared to offer, surely it cannot expect to enlist their services. But in the interests of the public we want the very best men available for the bench of the High Court, and the Government, as the custodian of those interests, ought not to stint money to secure the highest talent for the highest court in the country. (Applause.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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ESTATE KISTOMOHUN MITTER.

Umbica Churn Mitter.

vs.

Khetter Nath Mitter, and others.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 6th day of March next at 1 O'Clock in the afternoon the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his Office for Lease the under-mentioned Zemindaries, Talooks, lands and premises belonging to the above estate on such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

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Ditto of Purchased Lacraj Mehals.

An eight annas share of Shairath Mehal.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals.

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An eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Turuff Kallynagar in Pergunnah Hateeaghur consisting of Chuck Bagmaree and purchased Chuck.

An eight annas share of Turuff Shahazadahpore in Pergunnah Moydha consisting of Chuck Hissa Khago.

Durmourassee Chuck Mouzah Ranaghatta Mehal Khorbill in Pergunnah Hatheeaghur.

Chuck Gorankatty Mouza Cassynagore Pergunnah Hatheeaghur.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Kharee in Mouzah Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree with Mehal Touji Bazauptee and Pattaie Ticca.

A three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Nalooah Mehal Khorbill in Mouzah Nolooah Pergunnah Hatheeaghur.

A five annas and ten gundahs share of Mehal Dowl in Mouzah Kharree Chuck Pergunnah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Turuff Suthul in Pergunnah Magoorah consisting of Mouzahs Majeerant Bonchbarriah and Dhockragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole, &c, in Pergunnah Mooragatcha with Duptur Sarunjamee and Lackraj land.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnahs Hatheeaghur and Boridhatty with ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Izmalee purchased Mohutran and Brommotter.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca lands at Callynagore.

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Ditto——of Debutter Mehal.

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NABOGOPAL MITTER,
Honorary Secretary.

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Each tender must be for not under 25,000 cubic feet of the khoa, and be accompanied by earnest-money of Rs. 50.

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The Commissioner do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.

RAJ CHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deoghur Railway Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at 12 O'Clock, noon on Tuesday, the 6th day of February 1883.

PRESENT.

L. P. D. Broughton, Esq.
W. C. Morgan, Esq.
E. Bigge, Esq.
Babu P. C. Mookerjee.
G. Rae, Esq.
T. Carrit, Esq.
Babu H. C. Bhose.
Babu R. N. Chatterjee.
W. Nicholl, Esq.
T. F. Hamilton, Esq., by his atty. E. Bigge, Esq.
J. M. Lune, Esq., S. Tremearne, Esq., Major J. C. Ross., by their proxy, G. Rae, Esq.

1.—Proposed by W. C. Morgan.
Seconded by T. Carrit.
That Mr. L. P. D. Broughton take the chair.
Carried—
Read notice of meeting.

2.—Proposed by W. C. Morgan.
Seconded by T. F. Hamilton by his attorney E. Bigge.
That the report of the Managing Agents as read by the Chairman be adopted.
Carried—
The Managing Agents are instructed to examine the figures given in the Prospectus and report by Circular.

3.—Proposed by Ram Narain Chatterjee.
Seconded by T. Carrit.
That the Managing Agents be authorized to affix the Company's seal to and sign any documents necessary to carry out an agreement which was read to the meeting for the formation of a junction with the E. I. Railway Company.
Carried—

4.—Proposed by Hury Churn Bhose.
Seconded by E. Bigge.
That the remuneration of the Auditor be Rs. 100, half-yearly and to be reconsidered when the amount of work required is better known.
Carried—

5.—Proposed by P. C. Mookerjee.
Seconded by W, C. Morgan.
That the Managing Agents call the next General Meeting as soon as possible after they receive the accounts up to 30th June from the C. I. Railway.
Carried—

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting separated.

Signed L. BROUGHTON,
Chairman.

The F. A. Sanskrit Course.

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Professor of Sanskrit, Jubbulpore College.

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MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Nineteenth Annual *Conversazione* of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1883, at 9 P.M.

ABDOOL LUTIEF,
Secretary.

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General Director of the Police Department,
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